

NEWS AND CHAT FROM THE LEADING CAPITALS OF EUROPE

KAISER RESTLESS IN HIS EMPIRE

Thinks Boundaries Should
Become Wider.

HOHENZOLLERN LOVE OF WAR

Militaristic Party in Germany Imbued
With Ambitious Schemes for Ag-
grandizement of Prussia.

(Special Copyright Cable.)

BERLIN, June 10.—The German Empire, so recently founded when compared to other powers, has not yet reached the limit of the extension of its power.

"On both our eastern and western frontiers the boundary lines must be pushed farther back, to enable a race which a few generations hence will number one hundred million people, to live and prosper."

These are the views which the Kaiser and a certain party in Germany hold, although it is clear that they must necessarily lead to war.

The German nation as a whole does not desire war. It is only a small blood-thirsty minority, which is no longer threatened in any way, and peace is necessary to its social and economical welfare.

But there still exists in Prussia a small feudal clan that cannot forget its war-like origin, and which, to use one of its own expressions of some years ago, considers war "a national industry."

The Military Party.

This clan is the militaristic party, composed largely of officers, fanatic admirers of Frederick the Great, who believe that every Hohenzollern must love war.

The Kaiser is naturally at the head of this clique, and when he considers himself safe among its members, with no outsiders present, he loves to give vent to his real feelings, which diplomatic reasons force him to hide in his bosom under ordinary circumstances.

Occasionally his words leak out, and then the papers print them, and the official and semi-official press get busy denying them point blank.

The words quoted above, showing that in certain circles here another war is considered inevitable, while not coming direct from the Kaiser himself, were written for a purpose by a high army officer, General von Bernhardi, who is very close to the Kaiser and who would most assuredly not publish anything not approved by his imperial master.

War Is Justifiable.

This same officer in his article says he considers war perfectly justifiable, and even says that it comes from God and serves a purpose, and that it is just as necessary to man as food and drink.

"Germany's mission is far from finished," he says, "and will not be until we have gathered under the wings of our great empire all the scattered elements of the German race."

"We must extend our sphere of influence wherever Germans live, and we must secure for Germanism the place which it ought to have in all parts of the globe."

In other words, the militarists of Germany will never rest, if they are allowed to have their own way, until Germany has usurped not only Russia's Baltic provinces, the greater part of Austria, Holland, Luxembourg, parts of Belgium and Switzerland, but also large territories in South America, when the empire shall feel strong enough to tackle the Monroe doctrine.

The article has caused an immense sensation in Germany, but, though it has been sharply criticized by socialists, not one disapproving word has come from the Kaiser or the government.

MALCOLM CLARKE.

NEW WOMAN SCORED FOR SOCIAL LIFE

New Zealand Bishop Says Emancipation Causes Her to Spend Life in Pleasure.

(Special Copyright Cable.)

LONDON, June 10.—A scathing sermon was delivered the other day by the bishop of Christ Church, New Zealand, in condemnation of English social life.

He had just returned to New Zealand from the old country, and he accused us of having broken away from religion, and from parental control, and a social and moral code, and the question arises: Who is to blame? Many would answer, "The Women," for the remedy of social evils is in their hands.

The bishop told his congregation that women accepted the rights and privileges of both sexes, and will have nothing to do with the responsibilities and duties of either, and that for the charity which St. Paul extolled she has substituted a good-nature which is incompatible with conscientiousness, and ignores everything that she does not want to know.

But the bishop was not contented with putting the blame for all social ills on women. He went further, and said that the older nations were right in their views about women. The one thing that they strenuously insisted on was that it was not wise to allow women an entirely free hand.

"We are finding out this again," said the reactionary prelate. "Emancipated woman devotes herself to pleasure and is best wholly on living her good time. Surely the Kaiserin would be after this excellent man's heart, and to him a model lady!"

BRANDENBERG & BRANDENBERG are named as counsel for the petitioners.

MENTIONED IN THE NEWS FROM PLACES IN THE OLD WORLD



PRINCE ARISQUWA, OF JAPAN.

He represented his country along with his wife at the recent wedding of Crown Prince Wilhelm and Grand Duchess Cecile of Mecklenburg.

KING EDWARD NOT A SUPERSTITIOUS MAN

Tells Gypsies and Palmists He Does
Not Believe in Their
Arts.

(Special Copyright Cable.)

LONDON, June 10.—King Edward is not, like the Czar of Russia, a superstitious man. He has had his fortune told like most people by gypsies and palmists, but he always frankly told the fortune tellers that he does not believe in "such rubbish."

There is one place, however, which the King would gladly avoid if he could, and that place is Aldershot. It was at Aldershot that, as the young Prince of Wales, he first felt the chill which afterward developed into typhoid fever, from the dangers of which he so narrowly escaped with his life.

It was at Aldershot, which still Prince of Wales, some five years later, that he injured his knee; and it was at the same place where, in a cold rain, he finally collapsed just before his coronation.

The other day when he was asked to review troops at Aldershot and lunch in the open field he turned to an officer at Buckingham Palace and said: "Not even if I am called an infirm old woman will I lunch outdoors at that place. I could do so anywhere else with impunity, but not at Aldershot."

As every one saw it was useless to try and persuade the King, it was finally arranged that he should lunch at one of the general's houses, a small establishment where very few servants were kept.

SCHOOL FOR MOTHERS IS OPENED IN PARIS

Broader Ideas Prevail in France Regarding the Education of
Young Girls.

(Special Copyright Cable.)

LONDON, June 10.—For a long time it was considered undignified and improper in France to speak to young girls of future maternity. The ideas in that sensible country are being greatly modified, and today young girls are being taught the importance of practical education.

A splendid course of lessons has been started for the preparation of women for what must always be to a large extent their special duty. A school has been opened in Paris for mothers, which has been organized under the direction of Madame Augusta Moll-Weiss.

In France, the child belongs as much to the mother as to the father, and these right relations have engendered a much deeper maternal sense than exists among English people.

The collection of mothers in the reception rooms of the Paris Lycees is a wonderful sight.

The mothers usually conduct their sons backward and forward to school, if they live at some little distance, and the unaffected way in which the tall son stoops to kiss his mother when she asks the question, "How do you stand? Are you among the first ten? Show me your note books," demonstrates the fact of how much the women live in their children's lives. What wonder, therefore, that mother and grandmother are potent factors in the French family circle?

LADY SOMERSET.

LORRAINE YOUNG FOLK MAKE FUN OF KAISER

Supposed National Costume Only a
Dress Made for Comic Opera
Tableaux.

(Special Copyright Cable.)

BERLIN, June 10.—Dire punishment hangs over the head of a number of young people in Lorraine who have dared to make fun of the Kaiser.

During his last visit to that province a number of young girls asked the Kaiser to have his picture standing among them clad in the national garb. The Kaiser, who saw that the girls were pretty and who felt flattered at this proof of loyalty in the former French territory, consented and the picture was taken. Now, it is found, however, that the costume worn by the Kaiser and represented to him as being the national costume was no national costume at all, but was made only for a comic opera tableaux.

The Kaiser's feelings may be imagined.



Splendid Statue of Victor Hugo, Which Has Just Been Placed in the Gardens of Villa Borghese by the Franco-Italian League Close to Statue of Goethe, Donated to Rome by the Kaiser.

Emancipation Attained, Woman Does Not Want It

Movement Has Run Its Course, Believes Lady
Somerset—Working World Holds No
Allurements for Sex.

(Special Copyright Cable.)

LONDON, June 10.—Has the woman movement run its course? There are many who hold progress to be a circle and not a straight line. Having served its turn, is the great impetus which gave new openings to women slowing down?

That there is a new feeling with regard to this question is undoubtedly true. There are many who hold progress to be a circle and not a straight line. Having served its turn, is the great impetus which gave new openings to women slowing down?

"The woman who is compelled by circumstances to earn her livelihood," she says, "will likewise continue of necessity to go forth—but for her those open doors are an incalculable gain. They at once simplify and dignify her outlook. In all departments of modern activity the tendency is toward specialization, and it is not improbable that the educated working woman of the future will come to form a caste apart, ruled by its own standards of loyalty and honor, its own organization, its own laws, written and unwritten."

Waves of Sentiment.

There are times when a wave of feeling passes over the nation. Everybody is conscious of a certain trend of thought, only one or two speak it. It is the significant message to Congress of President Roosevelt the outcome of ideas which are unconsciously in the air, or is it simply an expression of his personal belief?

"The doors which women have opened," says Lucas Malet, "will remain open, but it is to be seen whether as time goes on, unless driven to it, say by the push of some exceptional talent, or by the push of poverty, women will continue to go forth through these doors into the strain and stress of the working world."

Something Accomplished.

There is, of course, unquestionably much truth in the thought that directly

anyone can do a thing it has in a measure lost its attraction. The very fact that women can enter almost every profession will make it seem unnecessary to most to adopt a life of work, unless they are compelled to do so, for the novelty is gone when the opposition is removed. But the real gain of any reaction of this sort will be to the bona fide bread-winners, and this Lucas Malet has readily recognized.

"The woman who is compelled by circumstances to earn her livelihood," she says, "will likewise continue of necessity to go forth—but for her those open doors are an incalculable gain. They at once simplify and dignify her outlook. In all departments of modern activity the tendency is toward specialization, and it is not improbable that the educated working woman of the future will come to form a caste apart, ruled by its own standards of loyalty and honor, its own organization, its own laws, written and unwritten."

Emancipation Distasteful.

To my thinking, however, the woman movement has done something much greater than this. It has shown women that if her calling happens to be that of motherhood and housewifery, she has to learn these arts just as carefully as she does her typewriting or her book-keeping, that no knowledge comes, and that the ruling of servants and the keeping of household accounts are as important branches of learning as high mathematics or Pitman's shorthand. I do not, therefore, believe that there is a reactionary movement among women, but, rather, I hold that matters are adjusting themselves, that that which was new is becoming old, and that necessary work is no longer regarded as unbecomingly old-fashioned.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

SPECULATING ON DEATH OF USURER'S WIDOW

Hospital Fund, Entitled to Reversion of Estate, Interested in Mrs. Lewis-Hill's Health.

(Special Copyright Cable.)

LONDON, June 10.—The dangerous illness of Mrs. Sam Lewis, now known as Mrs. Lewis-Hill, who on the death of that world-famous money lender, Sam Lewis, married Lieutenant Hill, a young officer in the Guards, is causing all manner of rather callous speculation as to the nature of her probable legacies in case of death.

Sam Lewis left his widow the sum of four million sterling. She is accordingly to inherit the interest of this fortune during her lifetime, but on her death a million sterling was to go to King Edward's Hospital Fund.

It is only natural, perhaps, that the hospital fund people should be taking such an interest in Mrs. Lewis-Hill's illness, for should she die no further subscription toward the fund would be asked from the public, and all the London hospitals would be placed on a sound financial basis. As it is, Mrs. Hill has been giving outside the terms of the will ten thousand pounds a year to the hospital. Her young husband would undoubtedly be left the greater part of the three millions. The couple have been very happy together so far, despite the fact that many of the husband's friends have become very cool to him since the marriage.

PAUL LAMBERT.



PRINCESS ARISQUWA.

MACKEY'S BRUSQUERIE ASTONISHES LONDON

Has Little Regard for Convention and
His Frank Utterances Surprise
His Guests.

(Special Copyright Cable.)

LONDON, June 10.—Like many American husbands whose wives are devoted to London life, Frank Jay Mackey, of Chicago and San Francisco, spends most of his time making money on the other side, while his better half spends it with gay freedom here.

It does not, therefore, surprise people who first met Mr. Mackey in London that he should show some contempt for the ordinary social conventions.

At a dinner given by Mrs. Mackey at her house "to meet her husband," Mr. Mackey, who sat between Mme. Melba and Princess Hatzfeldt, amused the guests immensely by his outspoken utterances.

The climax came later in the evening, when one of the guests, a very pretty young married woman, whom Mr. Mackey had imagined to be out of the house an hour before, came forward to say good-night.

Mr. Mackey did not conceal his surprise. All he said was: "Good Lord! You here still?"

PAUL LAMBERT.

GERMAN EMPRESS ADVISES WOMEN

(Special Copyright Cable.)

BERLIN, June 10.—The German Empress has given us an aphorism. Women, she says, ought to confine their attention to the four "K's"—Kinder, Kirche, Kucke, and Kleider—Children, Church, Kitchen and Clothes. Certainly, between her and the woman's rights reformer a great gulf opens.

The housewife Empress is credited with supervising the Emperor's meals and keeping a vigilant eye on the tradesman's accounts.

She enjoys unbounded popularity, and her character is simplicity itself. The Emperor recognizes her sound common sense, and once described her in a public speech as "the jewel which sheds luster by my side."

Everyone will regret the unfortunate accident which has befallen this good lady, and many will be the wishes for her complete and speedy recovery.

PAUL LAMBERT.

FRANCE'S BETE NOIR IS KAISER'S HERALD

Presence of Count Henkel Perturbs
Paris—He Threatens War in
Event of Alliance.

(Special Copyright Cable.)

LONDON, June 10.—Count Henkel, rich German, who is a personal friend and confidant of William II, and who through the imperial favor became, a few years ago, Prince of Donnesmark, is at present in Paris.

He has been the spokesman of an arrogant master who has no secrets which he does not know, and who always sends him ahead as scout when he meditates a blow to the peace of Europe. Count Henkel has made no bones about saying to every Frenchman who would listen to him:

"If France forms an alliance with England we will make war against her," and he added: "This kind of thing must be stopped."

Such a messenger of war can be treated with contempt, but his words cannot pass unperceived. He has been sent to Paris on purpose to say them.

In 1870, at Versailles, Count Henkel stood beside Bismarck when the latter received France's ransom. In 1875 he was to be found with the Iron Chancellor preparing another attempt against this country.

He is connected with the history of aggression. The presence of this man in France at a time when the relations between the two countries is strained is a disquieting sight for the rest of the world.

MARQUIS DE CASTELLANE.

Frenchmen Indignant At Assault on King

City of Paris May Deport All Persons Sus-
pected of Being Involved in Attempt
on Alfonso's Life.

(Special Copyright Cable.)

PARIS, June 10.—The recent attempt to assassinate the young King of Spain during his visit to this city has aroused the French people to such a pitch of indignation that from all parts of the country comes the demand that the French government take steps to expel from French territory every person suspected to sympathize with these assassins.

The people of France, while having no particular love for monarchs, have always admired courage, and the bravery of King Alfonso, who, although a mere boy in years, showed remarkable coolness in a moment when he had escaped death by the merest chance, won him the respect and admiration of every Frenchman.

As the King was the guest of the nation, those who enjoy the hospitality of France after having been driven out of their own country should have considered his person sacred as long as he was on French soil, is the argument of the French people, and now pressure is being put on President Loubet to induce him to invite representatives of all civilized powers to an international congress for the purpose of adopting measures against anarchists and nihilists.

The police of this city have now in their possession a list of all revolutionists in Paris, and it is expected that the municipality will decide to deport the whole gang, no matter what measures the government may decide to take.

The revolutionists will be allowed to choose whether they want to go to Switzerland, England or the United States, and the government of each of these countries will be notified of the departure of the revolutionists from here and supplied with all the information concerning him, now in the possession of the Paris police.

The people of Paris desire that their city in the future, as in the past, shall be a haven of refuge for the downtrodden and persecuted, but they will no longer allow common murderers to plan and execute their bloody deeds here.

PAUL VILLIERS.

TECH SCHOOL GIRLS LEARN DRESSMAKING

Accurate Knowledge of the Human Form and How to Fit
It Inculcated in Classes of London Schools.

(Special Copyright Cable.)

LONDON, June 10.—The London county council is nothing if it is not practical. The new development of the Technical Institute is a class to initiate girls into the mysteries of dressmaking on the most up-to-date and scientific lines.

The students vary from fifteen to seventeen years of age, and they are all scholarship holders selected by the London county council. The girls are thoroughly trained in domestic economy. Each girl makes a dress, an undergarment and a shirt blouse, and is thoroughly taught practical mending. But all this is preliminary. Only when they are able to make underwear satisfactorily, to mend, to turn and to renovate as they passed on in their apprenticeship as dressmakers.

No Expenses.

Here the girls have no expenses to defray. The scholarship provided them with all material, stationery, cotton, in fact everything that they need for work.

During the first year the girls are taught to study the human figure, and this necessitates freehand drawing. Each girl keeps a special record in a little book of her work, and to this she plans carefully different materials appropriate for that particular style. Then they are taught to adapt a tight-fitting pattern to any style that may be chosen, so as to enable them to have a quick eye for different figures.

The Emperor recognizes her sound common sense, and once described her in a public speech as "the jewel which sheds luster by my side."

Everyone will regret the unfortunate accident which has befallen this good lady, and many will be the wishes for her complete and speedy recovery.

PAUL VILLIERS.

KING BITTERLY OPPOSES EPISCOPAL CATHEDRAL

Alfonso's Letter to Cardinal Casanas
Dampens Ardor of Reception in
England.

(Special Copyright Cable.)

PARIS, June 10.—The enthusiasm of the English people for King Alfonso during his visit to England would have been considerably greater had not a letter written by the King to Cardinal Casanas, who tried to prevent the opening of an Episcopal Cathedral at Barcelona, become known in England shortly before his arrival there.

In this letter, which the Spanish censor tried to keep secret, the King wrote: "As Catholic King and submissive and believing son of the only true Church, I am deeply pained by this new attempt against the faith of our ancestors and the religion of the state whose destinies Divine Providence has deemed right to intrust to me in these moments, and I do not hesitate to assure you, Your Majesty, that I shall do all in my power, within the attributes of my constitutional sovereignty, that the projects which your eminence express may be nullified by my government."

PAUL VILLIERS.

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COUPLE WOULD ADOPT TWO FOULKES GIRLS

William B. Hassenberg, and Elizabeth Hassenberg have filed a petition in the District Supreme Court, asking to adopt Nettie and Blanche Foulkes as their own children and heirs-at-law.

It is explained the children when quite young were committed to the care of the Board of Children's Guardians, of Washington.

Brandenberg & Brandenberg are named as counsel for the petitioners.